

C1
Conclude

systemically administering sufficient quantities of a thyroid regulatory agent to regulate cell division and oligodendroglia production,
whereby regeneration and repair of nerve axon myelin coatings in a mammal with demyelination is induced.

D1
C2

60. (First Amended) A method of inducing increased platelet production with secondary increased endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor in a mammal, the platelet-derived growth factor serving as a therapeutic agent to stimulate regeneration or repair of nerve axon myelin coatings in a mammal with damaged neurons, the method comprising systemically administering from 1.0 to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ body weight per day of thrombopoietin to the mammal to increase platelet production, whereby endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor is increased, thereby causing regeneration or repair of nerve axon myelin coatings.

Please add the following new claim:

C3
D1

61. A method of inducing increased platelet production with secondary increased endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor in a mammal, the platelet-derived growth factor serving as a therapeutic agent to stimulate regeneration or repair of nerve axon myelin coatings in a mammal with damaged neurons, comprising:
systemically administering from 1.0 to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ body weight per day of thrombopoietin to the mammal to induce endogenous production of platelet-derived growth factor in the mammal; and
systemically administering a thyroid regulatory agent to regulate cell division and oligodendroglia production, the thyroid regulatory agent selected from the group consisting of from about 0.10 to 0.125 mg per day of oral levothyroxine, from about 25 to 50 μg per day of oral liothyronine sodium, from about 32 to 160 μg per day of oral thyroglobulin, from about 15 to 120 mg per day of oral dessicated thyroid, and from about 50 to 200 μg per day of injected levothyroxine.